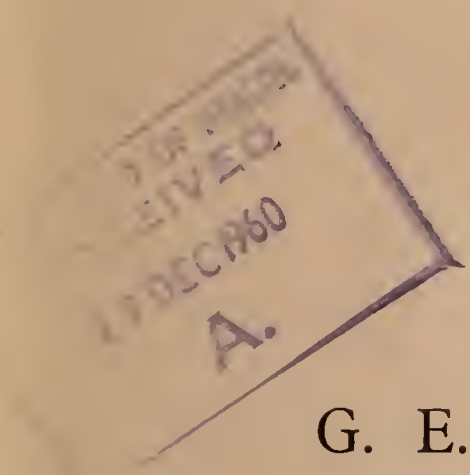


M/H.



GOWER
Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR
1959



G. E. DONOVAN
M.D., M.Sc., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health





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Gower Rural District Council

1959

Chairman—Councillor B. J. RICHARDS

Vice-Chairman—Councillor WILLIAM AUSTIN, J.P.

Councillors :

GLYN A. GROVE, J.P.

PHILIP P. JONES, B.A.

BRINLEY EDWARDS

P. T. WILLIAMS

ROBERT GUY, J.P.

J. B. ROGERS

GEORGE E. GIBBS, J.P.

THOMAS LLOYD

FRANK LORD

C. A. BROWN

LEIGH OAKLEIGH

W. T. I. ACE

A. J. EDMOND

W. I. GIBBS

W. L. MORRIS

J. RICHARDS

H. A. TAYLOR

D. I. THOMAS

D. G. BEYNON

Mrs. M. G. WILLIAMS

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE :

Chairman—Councillor W. G. TUCKER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Dr. W. E. S. MORETON

Public Health Staff

Medical Officer of Health :

G. E. DONOVAN, M.D., M.Sc., D.P.H.
19/21 Uplands Crescent, Swansea
Telephone : No. 57887

Chief Public Health Inspector :

D. C. LLEWELLYN, F.S.I.A.,
C.R.S.I. (Meat & Other Foods)

Additional Public Health Inspector :

T. G. V. RADFORD,
C.R.S.I. (Meat & Other Foods)

Clerk :

Miss W. MARROW

Gower Rural District Council

To the Chairman & Members of the
GOWER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
7/8 ,Uplands Crescent,
Swansea.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the
year 1959.

I thank my staff for their loyalty and support.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

G. E. DONOVAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

1—General Statistics

Area of District—38,652 acres.

Number of inhabited houses at the end of the year—4031.

Rateable Value of District—£87,864.

Sum represented at 1d. rate—£338.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1959—is unchanged & remains at 12,000.

2—Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1959

Live Births :

	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate	79	76	155	Rate per thousand of the estimated popula- tion—13·42.
Illegitimate	4	2	6	—

Still Births :

Legitimate	2	3	5	Rate per thousand total (live & still births)
Illegitimate	—	1	1	—29·9
Total live and still births			167	
Infant deaths			4	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births				 24·84
Neo natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				 18·63
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births				 3·7
Maternal deaths (including abortion)				 Nil

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF INDUSTRIES

The Gower Area is chiefly agricultural with the exception of the North Eastern end of the Peninsula, which is industrial in character. Due to the charms of the area there is a very large influx of visitors, especially during the summer months.

There is a tendency to look upon Gower as a small agricultural area with a population of 12,000. In my opinion this is a wrong way to look at the situation. I would reckon that at certain times of the year, due to the visitors, the population would be 30,00 to 40,000, excluding daily visitors etc. amounting to approx. another 30,000, and the health facilities should be such as to adequately deal with this population. It must be also be remembered that the Gower population is constantly increasing.

The population find employment on the land, catering for visitors, and a large percentage of the male population find employment in the Llwchwr area where they are engaged in the Steel, Tin and Coal trades.

At the Penclawdd, the cockle industry absorbs approximately 200 people. The estuary is polluted, and this industry should be safeguarded by adequate public health control. At the present time there are seven cockle sterilization plants operating in the Penclawdd area.

AREA AND POPULATION

The District is divided into 17 parishes, the acreage of each parish being as follows :

Bishopston	.....	.....	.....	2598	acres
Llanmadoc	.....	.....	.....	1463	,,
Cheriton	.....	.....	.....	1427	,,
Ilston	.....	.....	.....	3109	,,
Reynoldston	.....	.....	.....	1069	,,
Knelston	.....	.....	.....	548	,,
Llangennith	.....	.....	.....	3373	,,
Llanrhidian Higher	.....	.....	.....	5212	,,
Llanrhidian Lower	.....	.....	.....	6125	,,
Nicholaston	.....	.....	.....	517	,,
Penmaen	.....	.....	.....	1005	,,
Oxwich	.....	.....	.....	1342	,,
Pennard	.....	.....	.....	2862	,,
Penrice	.....	.....	.....	2127	,,
Porteynon	.....	.....	.....	1151	,,
Llanddewi	.....	.....	.....	2009	,,
Rhossili	.....	.....	.....	2715	,,
				38652	,,

The estimated resident population of the district for 1959 is given by the Registrar General, as 12,000.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of the year was 4,031 and the rateable value of the district was £87,864, which represents a sum of £338 as yield of a penny rate.

BIRTHS

The number of live births registered for the district during 1959 was 161, being 83 males and 78 females. The number registered in 1958 was 191, showing a decrease of 30 births.

4 illegitimate male children and 2 female children were registered, and the still births numbered 6--2 males and 4 females.

BIRTH RATE

The birth rate for Gower has decreased this year being 13·42 per thousand of the estimated population. This figure is the lowest recorded over the last five years, shown as follows :—

1955	—	13·99
1956	—	15·56
1957	—	16·53
1958	—	15·92
1959	—	13·42

DEATHS

The net total deaths after allowing for inward and outward transfers was 151, being 78 males and 73 females.

Death of Infants

			Male	Female
Under 1 year of age	.....	.....	3	1
Under 4 weeks of age	.....	.....	2	1
Under 1 week of age	.....	.....	2	1

The causes of death during the year were as follows :—

Respiratory Tuberculosis	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3
Malignant neoplasm, bronchus	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	1
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	19
Diabetes	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	23
Coronary disease, angina	22
Hypertension with heart disease	3
Other heart diseases	21
Other circulatory diseases	6
Influenza	1
Pneumonia	3
Bronchitis	6
Other diseases of respiratory system	3
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1
Congenital malformation	2
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	26
Motor accidents	1
All other accidents	2
Total	151

DEATH RATE

All causes per thousand of the estimated population	12·58
Circulatory diseases	4·33
Cancer and all other forms of malignant diseases	1·08

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Infant mortality rate per thousand total live births 24·84

The figure for 1958 was 20·94 and 40·91 in 1957.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria

There have been no notifications of Diphtheria this year. The last case reported was in the year 1950.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Since the new Health Scheme this is under the control of the Glamorgan County Council.

General Practitioners in the Administrative County who participate in the County Council's Scheme for Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination against Smallpox may obtain serum and vaccine free of cost from the Medical Research Council's Laboratories at Cardiff and Carmarthen.

It cannot be too strongly stressed that Diphtheria Immunisation gives nearly 100% protection and that in my opinion a parent or guardian who knowingly deprives a child of this protection is guilty to say the least of gross negligence—and that is using a mild term. There is no reason why anyone in this area can state they are unaware of the facilities available to them for immunisation.

We cannot be too complacent about diphtheria immunisation. It must be remembered that previously 50% of the death rate in diphtheria occurred in children under the age of four years. It requires only a few of non-immunisation to be back in the old days. This illustrates that there is no final victory in preventive medicine—it is a continuous battle.

Scarlet Fever

One case was notified to my department during the year.

The removal of cases of Scarlet Fever to Isolation Hospital in this district depends upon home conditions. If the home conditions are such that in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health it is safe to nurse the patient at home, this is done. If, however, the home conditions are unsuitable the patient is admitted to Garngoch Hospital,

Puerperal Pyrexia

5 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. The figures from 1950 are as follows :—

	Cases
1950	1
1951	2
1952	20
1953	5
1954	4
1955	0
1956	0
1957	0
1958	3
1959	5

Other cases of infectious diseases, and other notifiable diseases notified to the department for the year are as follows:—

Dysentery	1
Meningococcal Infection	1
Whooping Cough	6
Pneumonia	1

CIRCULATORY DISEASES

Circulatory diseases caused 52 deaths out of a total of 151.

There were 22 deaths from coronary disease, angina, 16 male, and 6 female, and 30 deaths from Hypertension and other heart diseases.

The total deaths over the past 5 years are as follows:—

Total Deaths—all causes	No. of deaths from Circulatory Diseases
1955 170	43
1956 147	53
1957 159	62
1958 160	61
1959 151	52

In my report of last year I devoted a fair amount of space to circulatory diseases. I have no need to amend what I previously stated.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Wasserman Blood Tests are being done as a routine in the County Council Ante-Natal Clinics.

The nearest clinics for this area are held at Swansea and Port Talbot, and the sessions are as follows :—

Swansea Clinic (Mount Pleasant Hospital, Swansea).

Males : Monday to Friday— 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Saturdays— 8 a.m. to 12.30.

Females : Wednesday— 3 p.m.

Port Talbot Clinic : (Situate on the right hand side of the road immediately opposite the exit from the G.W.R. Station).

Males : Monday— 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Thursday—10 p.m. to 1 p.m.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Females : Wednesdays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1959

	Estimated Population 1959	Births			Deaths			Infant Mortality	
		Number of Births	Rate per 1000 population		Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000 population		Deaths under 1 Year	Rate per 1000 Live Births
			Crude	Adjusted		Crude	Adjusted		
England and Wales		750,170	16·5	—	527,574	11·6	—	16,471	22·0
Administrative County	..	746,300	16·24	16·08	8,915	11·95	13·86	341	28·13
Urban Districts	..	535,900	16·27	15·94	6,438	12·01	13·93	251	28·78
Rural Districts	..	210,400	16·17	16·49	2,477	11·77	13·54	90	26·46
<i>Health Division.</i>									
<i>Constituent Districts.</i>									
Aberdare	..	39,610	13·99	14·41	575	14·52	14·96	15	27·08
Mountain Ash	..	30,540	17·03	16·86	357	11·69	14·03	14	26·92
Caerphilly	..	37,810	16·85	16·01	404	10·69	13·90	24	37·68
Gelligaer	..	36,200	17·90	18·44	390	10·77	13·57	18	27·78
Mid Glamorgan	..	14,780	17·74	17·80	166	11·23	12·13	4	14·44
Bridgend	..	277	18·74	17·80	166	11·23	12·13	4	14·44
Maesteg	..	349	15·44	15·44	286	12·65	15·94	13	37·25
Ogmore & Garw	..	361	16·40	16·40	257	11·68	14·13	8	22·16
Porthcawl	..	148	14·03	13·89	134	12·70	11·81	5	33·78
Penybont	..	714	18·98	19·74	513	13·64	13·50	16	22·41
Neath	..	474	15·24	14·17	381	12·25	13·84	13	27·43
Neath Rural	..	606	14·61	14·32	489	11·79	14·86	15	24·75
Llantrisant	..	461	17·66	16·95	277	10·61	13·58	17	36·88
Pontypridd	..	590	15·75	15·12	528	14·10	14·38	16	27·12
Llantrisant	..	37,460	18·84	18·46	114	11·37	16·26	10	52·91
Port Talbot	..	10,030	19·19	18·23	490	10·07	13·29	24	25·70
Glyncorrwg	..	48,680	18·96	18·20	438	10·35	11·39	17	21·20
South East	..	42,310	18·96	18·20	438	10·35	11·39	17	21·20
Glamorgan	..	42,470	16·60	16·93	507	11·94	11·70	16	22·70
Cardiff Rural	..	990	9·09	9·45	11	11·11	11·55	1	111·11
Cowbridge	..	339	17·70	19·65	144	7·52	13·08	10	29·50
Cowbridge Rural	..	19,150	14·74	14·74	255	13·09	12·04	8	27·59
Penarth	..	290	14·89	14·74	151	12·58	11·70	4	24·84
West Glamorgan	..	12,000	13·42	14·09	396	12·54	13·67	12	28·85
Gower Rural	..	161	13·17	13·30	314	12·20	14·27	8	21·98
Llwchwr	..	416	14·15	14·43	314	12·20	14·27	8	21·98
Pontardawe	..	364	14·15	14·43	314	12·20	14·27	8	21·98
Rhondda	..	1,574	14·85	14·55	1,338	12·62	14·64	53	33·67
Rhondda Urban	..	1,574	14·85	14·55	1,338	12·62	14·64	53	33·67

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) for 1959

DISEASES	NUMBER OF CASES										Total number of cases admitted to Isolation Hospital	Total Deaths
	Total at all Ages	AGE PERIODS							Age un-known			
		Under 1 Year	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 and over				
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Whooping Cough	6	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	

TUBERCULOSIS

Three cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified. There were no Non-Pulmonary cases.

There were 2 cases of previously notified persons transferred to the Gower area, and one other case was admitted to Garngoch Hospital for observation which was eventually diagnosed as Non-Tuberculosis.

In all the above cases the persons concerned were males.

On receipt of a notification of surgical tuberculosis, the Public Health Inspector automatically checks up on the milk supply from which district the notification is received.

It should be stressed that the cost of curative patching of a case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis may be £1,000. The prevention of Tuberculosis in comparison is almost negligible.

We are coming to a stage when we will have more cases of tuberculosis in our midst than previously, due to the fact that prior to this the bad cases died and the slight cases recovered. Due to modern treatment, the bad cases now survive very much longer. Whilst this is very desirable for the individuals concerned, from the point of view of the community it means that there will be more cases of tuberculosis at large.

There is great difficulty in deciding about the modifications of primary tuberculosis. Some authorities take the view that primary cases of tuberculosis are non-infectious at the time and should not be notified, and consequently they do not notify them. In my opinion, it is very desirable that all these cases should be notified, as, from a preventive point of view, we are very interested to know where they had their infection, and by this means to check up on all contacts and prevent further cases.

It can happen that a primary case would be notified two years later as a certified case of tuberculosis. It is rather late to do anything at this particular stage, it could be done very much easier two years previously.

Rubella and Haemolytic Streptococcal Infection

There is a great danger in having a lackadaisical attitude towards infectious diseases. For instance, the general public look upon German Measles as being of relatively little consequence. It has been proved that there is great danger to the unborn child if a woman contracts this disease when she is about

three months pregnant. As her child may be born with congenital defects such as a defect is not due to heredity but due to foetus being affected by the mother's complaint. It is very desirable that a pregnant woman be prevented from coming into contact with such a disease as German measles.

The general attitude towards haemolytic streptococcal infection, such as scarlet fever, is that they are relatively benign. This, in my opinion is a dangerous attitude. The haemolytic streptococcus is ultimately associated with rheumatic fever, and rheumatic fever is the great cause of heart disease (endocarditis). Haemolytic streptococcal infections are also associated with nephritis, it may be years afterwards when the original agent which caused the disease has been completely forgotten that the patient is diagnosed as suffering from incurable heart disease or nephritis.

In my opinion, it is very dangerous to nurse in open wards in a general hospital any infectious diseases, the proper place for these cases is in an infectious disease hospital.

THE CARE OF THE AGED

The percentage of elderly people in the population is increasing. It is becoming a major public health problem. It is desirable that elderly people should be kept among their own families as long as possible. I personally believe that the State should by means of subsidies in some form or another encourage this. It is also much cheaper to have a person stay at home than to be in an Institution.

A Chiropody Service for the aged is very desirable. By keeping these people ambulant, one adds to their enjoyment of life, and prevents them from becoming a burden. A congenial job provided the elderly person can do it, helps to keep his self respect and is good economics. Proper housing conditions should be provided for these people. It must also be remembered that elderly people find difficulty in climbing stairs, and it is better to have them living on ground level.

Poliomyelitis. There was no case of poliomyelitis during the year. Mass immunisation against poliomyelitis is being done. The driving force behind this is the public health department of Glamorgan County Council. It is hoped eventually to combat this disease.

Diphtheria immunisation had a great effect in reducing diphtheria, and, as a matter of fact, no case of diphtheria has occurred in our area for 10 years.

Poliomyelitis vaccination should eventually produce a similar effect. This is a good illustration of "Prevention is better than cure".

LUNG CANCER

The number of deaths due to lung cancer during the year was 1, as compared with 5 in 1958, and 6 in 1957.

These figures can be compared with the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as shown in the following table—

	Lung cancer		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1957	6	—	1	—
1958	5	—	1	2
1959	1	—	1	—

RADIATION HAZARDS

I mentioned in my last annual report about the problems of radiation. I have been looking up the death returns on leukaemia, for the past 4 years in our area, and find that there has been one death only from this disease.

There seems to be a terrific emotional tie up in the minds of people on the radio active field, due to atomic bomb tests and the great publicity that has been given them. At the present time, I believe that the danger for us in our area is relatively small. We are hypnotised with the bogey implanted in our minds.

In my opinion, there is more danger from diagnostic radiography if proper safeguards are not taken. This does not mean that we should not have an x-ray when it is clearly indicated that an x ray should be taken, but it does mean that we should not be needlessly x-rayed. This particularly applies to pregnant women and children.

It can be seen that the problem of radiation hazards at the present time is relatively small compared with the problem of circulatory disease. It is necessary to see the situation in its true perspective.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

No action was taken under this regulation during the year 1959, relating to Tubercular employees in the milk trade.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172

No action was taken under this Section during the year 1959.

Tuberculosis Clinics—The curative treatment of Tuberculosis is in the care of the Regional Hospital Board, and patients suffering from this disease attend the Clinic at the New Hospital, Singleton Park, Swansea.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1959

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory M.	Respiratory F.	Non-Respiratory M.	Non-Respiratory F.	Respiratory M.	Respiratory F.	Non-Respiratory M.	Non-Respiratory F.
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Hospitals—The Gorseinon General and Maternity Hospital and Garngoch Hospital are under the control of the Glantawe Regional Hospital Board.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Ambulance Facilities :—

Infectious and Non-Infectious Cases—Since the 5th July, 1948, the Glamorgan County Council have taken over the control of the ambulance services in the administrative county.

As regards this area, an Ambulance Station has been established at Pontardawe, which controls the ambulances and cars stationed at Reynoldston, Gowerton, Gorseinon, Pontardulais, Gwauncaegurwen, Cwmllynfell, Ystalyfera, Pontardawe and Clydach.

Laboratory Facilities—Pathological and bacteriological specimens are submitted to the Cardiff Laboratory and the Public Health Laboratory, Swansea, for examination.

MILK

Milk is a highly nutritious food. It can also be a most dangerous food, as it can act as an ideal culture medium for certain pathogens, except when certain precautions are taken. It is my opinion that it is highly desirable that all milk should be pasteurised.

Milk should come from clean, healthy herds. The milking should be done under proper hygienic conditions, and should not be contaminated at any stage. Pasteurisation should not be used to cover up dirty milk.

6 samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Swansea, for Tubercle Bacilli examination, the results being as follows:—

Negative	6
Presence of Br. Abortus indicated	Nil

HOUSING

Up to the end of 1958 the Council had erected 477 Council Houses.

No Council Houses were erected in 1959, but 20 were under construction at 31-12-59.

There were 38 private houses built in 1959 and 80 were under course of construction.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Through the kindness of Dr. W. E. Thomas, County Medical Officer of Health, I am able to give the following particulars of samples taken and submitted to the Public Analyst.

Samples taken in the Gower Rural District by the County Sampling Officers during the year ended 31st December, 1959

Aspirins	1	Mustard	1
Baking Powder	2	Orange and Lemon Curd	3
Bicarbonate of Soda	3	Pepper	3
Cake Sponge Mix etc.	6	Pickles	1
Camphorated Oil	1	Rice	3
Cereals	1	Salt	2
Chicken (Minced)	2	Salad Cream	3
Colouring	1	Sauces	7
Cream	5	Semolina	1
Desiccated Coconut	2	Soda Water	4
Fish (canned)	4	Soft Drinks	3
Fish Paste	2	Soft Drink Powder	1
Flour	1	Spices	6
Fruit (canned)	5	Sweets	2
Glace Cherries	1	Tapioca	2
Glycerine	1	Tea	2
Gravy Browning	4	Vegetables (canned)	3
Health-Salts	5	Vitamin Tabs. etc.	2
Honey	3	Caster Oil	1
Ice Cream	7	Nuts	1
Jam	1	Liquid Paraffin	1
Marmalade	1	Mussels	1
Marzipan	1	Peanut Butter	1
Meat Paste	1	Pearl Barley	2
Meat Products (canned)	4	Sausages	3
Milk	100		
Mint Sauce	3	Total	227

Remarks :

A sample of soda water was found on analysis not to comply with the standard prescribed by the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order 1953--54. Proceedings were taken against the vendor, resulting in a fine of £15 plus analysis fee of £1/15/0.

CARAVANS

The following are the licenced caravan sites within the area :-

Site	Vans Permitted	Water Supply
D. A. Griffiths, ... Culver House, Port Eynon.	11	Mains
J. N. Grove, ... Port Eynon, Field 234	43	do.
Do. Field 235	20	do.
Mrs. H. M. Grove, ... Port Eynon Burrows.	64	do.
D. J. Lewis, ... Sea View Caravan Site, Oxwich	28	do.
J. Morris, ... Broughton Bay, Llangennith	21	do.
G. E. Rees, Hillend Llangennith.	50	do.
C. Price, Lagadranta, ... Llanmadoc.	50	do.
W. H. Loosemore, New Park, Port Eynon.	27	do.
T. E. Gordon, ... Greenway Farm Oxwich	10	do.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

As required by Section 128 (3) of the Factories Act, 1937, I give below, particulars with respect to matters under Part I and Part 8 of the Act as administered by the Council :

(1)	Factories in Which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	
	Number on Register	3
	Inspections—ditto	3
	Number of Notices served	1
	Prosecutions	—
(2)	Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	22
	Inspections—ditto	17
	Number of Notices served	5
	Prosecutions	—
(3)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—
	Inspections	—
	Number of Notices served	—

Cases in which defects were found :

Want of cleanliness	5
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	4

Sanitary conveniences :

(a) insufficient	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	1
(c) not separate for sexes	—

Total	10
-------	----

Outwork (Section 110 and 111)	—
-------------------------------	---

Summary of Visits

Caravan sites	.....	109
Summer Camps & Youth Hostels	.....	6
House-letting	.....	43
Food premises	.....	28
Hotels and Licensed Premises	.....	11
Institutions and Hospitals	.....	4
Schools and School Kitchens	.....	2
Slaughterhouses	.....	495
Cockle and Laverbread Manufacturers	.....	40
Dairy premises	.....	17
Water supplies	.....	24
Drainage and Sewage disposal	.....	131
Refuse Disposal	.....	35
Infectious Diseases	.....	12
Rat Infestation	.....	26
Petroleum Stations	.....	84
Public Conveniences	.....	8
Owners and Contractors interviewed	.....	143
Disinfections	.....	6
Other visits	.....	28

HOUSING

Inspections—Houses

Number of Houses inspected	.....	84
Number of Houses re-visited	.....	106
Number of temporary dwellings inspected	.....	64
Number of temporary dwellings re-visited	.....	6

Notices

Number of Statutory Notices served	.....	3
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	...	3
Number of Statutory Notices work in hand	.....	2
Number of Informal Notices served	.....	44
Number of Informal Notices complied with	.....	38

Clearance areas and Individual Unfit Houses

Action taken under the Housing Acts & Public Health Act for the period ending the 31st December, 1959

	No. of houses	No. of persons displaced
Part A. Houses Demolished	—	—
Not in Clearance Area		
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 17, Housing Act, 1957	3	10
Part B.—Unfit Houses Closed		
Under Housing Act 1957.	—	—
Part C. Unfit Houses made fit & houses in which defects were remedied.	By Owner.	By Local Authority
After informal action by Local Authority	19	—
After formal notice under Public Health Act	1	—

WATER SUPPLY

Samples of water were taken throughout the year for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis, the number of samples and the results of the examinations were as follows:—

	Public Service Pipes	Supplies	Total
Bacteriological Examination			
No. of Samples	15	—	15
No. Satisfactory	11	—	11
No. Unsatisfactory	4	—	4
Chemical Analysis			
No. of Samples	6	—	6
No. Satisfactory	6	—	6
No. Unsatisfactory	—	—	—

Reservoirs

Below is a list of reservoirs showing their capacity:—

Cefn Bryn (Ex Parkmill)	.....	462,000	Galls.
Hotwell	.....	30,000	do.
Holywell	.....	37,500	do.
Pitton	.....	60,000	do.

FLUORIDATION

Some natural waters contain fluoride and this is good. A person living in a primitive society has better teeth than we have. He is not confined to a particular source, but has an opportunity of getting water from various sources, and therefore is able to imbibe sufficient fluoride. Unfortunately, in one respect, in a civilised society, on an average, a person is confined to one source of water. The effect of this can be that the water contains a negligible quantity of fluoride. Fluoride to the extent of one part per million is a very great protection against dental caries. This can be added to the water supply, and has been done in many water undertakings in America, and experimentally in Britain. This means that a product which should naturally be there, but is missing, is being added. This is good preventive medicine. A population drinking water fluoridated up to one part per million is 60% less prone to dental caries than one which consumes water deficient in fluoride. The effect of fluoride is mainly on the young.

It must also be remembered that the cost of the dental services to the N.H.S. (excluding the school dental services) is £50,000,000 per year.

Dental caries could be brought down to a very low level by discouraging children from eating sweets, lolly-pops and mushy carbo-hydrate food. The economic and health argument for fluoridation is overwhelming.

The fluoride content of the water supplies in this area is very low—0·305—0·404 parts per million.

The public also get a small supply of fluorides in tea and fish.

FOOD AND DRUGS**Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959****Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regs. 1949 to 1953****Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regs. 1949 to 1953**

The following is the number of Registered Distributors, Dairies, & Licenced Dealers.

Registered Distributors

Dairymen	.....	.....	5	)	
Producer retailers	.....	.....	4	)	11
Shopkeepers	.....	.....	2	)	
Dairies	.....	.....			7

Dealers Designated Milk Licences

T.T' Milk	.....	.....	12	)	
Pasteurised Milk	.....	.....	12	)	36
Sterilised Milk	.....	.....	12	)	
.....					

Supplementary Licences

T.T. Milk	.....	.....	3	)	
Pasteurised Milk	.....	.....	3	)	9
Sterilised Milk	.....	.....	3	)	

MEAT INSPECTION

The following table give the number of animals killed and inspected and the results of the inspections.

Description	Cattle Ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & lambs	Pigs
Number killed	339	154	135	12235	2849
Number inspected	339	154	135	12235	2849
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	1	12	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	134	141	—	2927	199
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	36·5%	91·5%	·74%	24·2%	6·9%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	·63%
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	1	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

RODENT CONTROL

The following is a summary of the inspections made, and the treatment carried out by the rodent operator for the 9 months ending 31st December, 1959.

		L. A. Premises	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises etc.	Agricultural
No. of inspections	.....	10	734	52	194
Total inspections incl. re-inspections	.....	—	—	—	680
No. of properties found infested :					
Rats	.....	2	238	10	—
Mice	.....	—	48	11	—
No. of infested premises treated		2	286	21	—

